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VII.—*Brief Notice of the Gulfs of Kos and Symi.* By Lieutenants GRAVES and BROCK, R.N. Communicated by Captain BEAUFORT, Royal Navy, F.R.S., Corr. Inst. France.

AT Patmos, where we commenced this year's survey of the islands and coast of Asia Minor, we made a plan of Gümüşlü, which I can with great confidence assert to be the ancient Myndus, from the extent of ruins and a colonnade of fifty-two columns, of which the pedestals all remain, besides foundations of temples and remains of ancient baths, tombs, &c.—the plan of them shall be forwarded as soon as we have time to copy it. From Patmos we proceeded to Kos, picking up a boat that had been detached to survey Zinari and Livata. Kos is a beautiful island, and it was quite a pleasure to behold it after the rugged and barren spots we have been so long accustomed to. Here our reports were confirmed of the wretched state of Kalymno, which, since our examination of it last year, has been depopulated by plague—the corn is uncut, and dead bodies are lying about in the streets. From Kos we steered for Symi. On reading over Mr. Brooke's communication, in the *Geographical Journal* (vol. viii. p. 133), respecting the Gulf of Symi, it appears that, after passing five islands, he entered a bay, the scenery of which was grand and imposing, and that on its further shore were the remains of a castle crowning the summit of a hill. This forms the northern coast of the harbour of Losetho. Again, his cruise ended at what he terms “Gothic Island.” Now at about 2 miles to the northward of this, at the head of a narrow creek, on each side of which are high and precipitous cliffs, is, I believe, the narrow isthmus forming the ancient Triopium promontory. We levelled it across, and made a plan of this interesting locality, which agrees well with ancient authorities, and in no other place do the gulfs approach so near each other, although at Dahtchak, a bay on the north shore, nearer to Cape Krio, there is no great distance.

The boats being all occupied on the survey, I started for Mughlah (the ancient Alinda), then and now the capital of Caria; we took horse at the head of the gulf, at a place correctly called by Colonel Leake, Assereneh (modern): 18 hours of execrable road took us to our destination, the route leading us close to the head of the Gulf of Kos, but no ruins of any extent repaid us for our trouble, so I proceeded 6 hours farther to Eski Hisar (Stratonicea), the position of which I thought it would be satisfactory to determine. Here we were partly repaid for our toils, and found, as we almost invariably have done, that Chandler's description was perfectly correct.

The coast-line of the Gulf of Symi and the Island of Symi are finished, so that by the end of the season I hope to get as far as the harbour of Marmorice and Kara-kach.

No inscriptions worth mentioning have been found in the Gulf of Symi, but many ruins, chiefly buildings of the middle ages, built upon ancient foundations; from Kos they are very numerous; they shall be copied and sent home as soon as possible.

The plates published by the Society of Dilettanti have reached me safely. They are very beautiful, and, as far as I have yet examined, very faithful and correct.

Lieutenant Brock, describing the Gulf of Kos, states that the crew of his vessel suffered very severely from a fever caught on the unhealthy plains of Keramus, the town which formerly gave its name to the gulf. He proceeds to say that, in consequence of the various indentations and harbours on the south side of the gulf, they had much hard work, but still should have completed their survey, had it not been for this unfortunate sickness.

He then adds, "I was much disappointed in not finding any inscriptions among the numerous ruins, both ancient and modern, with which the gulf abounds. There are some buildings at Keramus which I shall narrowly examine, but am afraid shall only meet with the customary disappointment. The gulf is considerably deeper than any charts show, being 52 miles in length, of a very peculiar shape, taking that of a canal toward the bottom, bounded on the north side by precipitous mountains falling in a series of cliffs nearly to the water's edge, and on the south side by a constant succession of broken hills and deep ravines, with small patches of ground capable of cultivation—in some places well watered, and covered by most luxuriant vegetation. The rivers which water these small plains find an outlet in low, marshy ground in the harbours, but, owing to the flat nature of the ground, are salt at some distance from the sea, and can only with great difficulty be made use of for watering, and then only by carrying breakers up the valleys. There are no inhabitants near the coast, and it was with great difficulty we procured a few goats and fowls, and seldom met any one from whom we could procure information."

[In addition to this prospect of geographical information from the zealous officers intrusted with the survey of the coasts of Asia Minor, we have the satisfaction to add that Mr. Charles Fellows, just returned to England, made during the last summer an extensive journey through an almost unknown part of that country.

From Constantinople Mr. Fellows went to Kútáhiyah; not far from this he examined the ruins of Tóghánlú, which are misplaced on our maps; thence to Sandúklí, Búrdúr, Isbartah, Aghlásun, where were fine ruins, Súsah, and Antáliyah; thence eastward along the coast about 40 miles to Manavghát; returned to Antáliyah, then to Delik, Tegrovah, Cape Khelidonia, Phínika, Kákava [Andriace], Antiphellos, Pátara; thence up the valley of the Xanthus, the scenery of which is described as very beautiful, to the town of Xanthus; thence to Pinara, a town 4 miles in circuit, with many and splendid ruins; then westward to Makri, to 'Húlah? Mughlah, Mélasso, Palátia [Miletus], and to Ephesus; and Mr. Fellows has kindly offered to communicate to the Society the journal kept during this novel route.—*Ed.*]